

The Weekly Louisianian.

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"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

[SINGLE COPIES—5 CENTS.]

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PROSPECTUS.

THE WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

THE LOUISIANIAN, now entering upon its fourth year as an organ of the colored people of Louisiana, has acquired commanding influence and reputation. It is our purpose to add to its representative character and influence by making it the BEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER published in the South. A family paper, chaste in tone and excellent in matter, giving the latest news from all parts, Telegraphic Reports, Market Reports, Commercial news generally, correspondence, and all topics of

LOCAL IMPORTANCE.

And while it will especially represent the colored citizen and urge the securing of every right pertaining to the full measure of his manhood; it will also maintain as a

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE

the perfect equality of all citizens; the unity of the Republic, notwithstanding of no discrimination between North and South, East and West. Choice and varied selections upon Literary, Political, Religious, Scientific, and Agricultural topics will continue to be given.

OUR AIM

shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the very first essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

OUR POLICY

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes, the colored and white people of our State, we rejoice to know is fast becoming manifest to our citizens. We would have closer relations politically and publicly between the races; harmony and moderation among all classes, and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of all the people in the elevation of our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

THE LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large circulation within the State, and throughout the country, render the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor we are sure we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, deserved commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State. Proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf, counting no exertion too great or service too onerous to command and ensure success.

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POND'S EXTRACT CURES Piles, blind and bleeding; Inflammation and Ulceration; Hemorrhage from any organ—Nose, Gums, Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Womb, &c.; Constipation, ENLARGEMENTS.

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A prominent New York physician lately complained to DUNDAS DICK & CO., stating that sometimes they cured miraculously, but that a patient of his had taken them without effect. On being informed that several imitations were sold, he inquired and found his patient had not been using DUNDAS DICK & CO'S.

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Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars leave Mobile every day, and run through to St. Louis without change via Mobile and St. Louis, and from St. Louis, Missouri, reaching St. Louis one hour in advance of all other routes.

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AT THE FOLLOWING LOW

FIGURES

—AT—

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AND 213 AND 215 OLD LEVEE,

Opposite French Market.

Men's Fancy Cassimere suits \$5, \$6, \$7, \$10 and \$13.

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The largest assortment in this city of Men's, Boys', Youths' and children's Hats, consisting of the latest styles felt and Straw Goods, from 50 cents upwards.

Purchasers will protect their interests in examining this large and well selected stock of goods before making their purchases.

LEON GODCHAUX,
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may18 11

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—AT—

REDUCED PRICES.

We shall from MONDAY NEXT, April 20th, offer our entire stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

AT A

HEAVY REDUCTION OF FORMER PRICES

The Goods being entirely fresh, and consisting of the

VERY LATEST NOVELTIES.

Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine same, at an early date, as our object is to make a

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"SYLVAN WORSHIP."

"Curtis," a Washington correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, writing that journal of the service and doings of a recent colored camp meeting in the vicinity of Washington, thus depicts some of the scenes witnessed:

No race is more devoted than the African, and to no class of people does the camp meeting revival prove so effectual as with them. Their tender susceptibility to weird and mysterious influences; their intense power of concentration of thought or emotion on a single purpose; their enthusiastic abandon when their feelings are once aroused, and their peculiar sensitiveness to that magnetism I have mentioned, that of many people gathered together for a single purpose, always make these camp-meetings what they call "a great outpouring of the Holy Spirit."

Negro character has always been one of the most curious studies among human phenomena, and, although its peculiarities have been the theme of books and lectures for a hundred years, there is always something new and novel cropping out in association with the race. Negro "Spirituals" will forever exist among the curiosities of music, and at the camp-meeting the "spiritual" is seen in its strangest light and found in its most unadorned flavor. The whole history of the race is written out in their plantation melodies and these quaint "spirituals." They are always in the minor key; their attitude is always the same; and as a commentary on the life of the race, they are infinitely pathetic. Nothing but patience in this life; nothing but triumph in the next. Always a contemplation of their low estate, or a description of the sublime scenery of the apocalypse. * * *

One evening when I attended service the grove was crowded with worshippers, and a "shout meeting" had just begun. The "shout meeting" is a characteristic negro service and the exercises consist of singing, praying, and shouting. There was gathered in front of the speaker's platform a large group of believers and inquirers, while on the stand itself was the "Ebenezer Glee Club," a musical organization of young colored men, who led the singing. The services commenced with a few remarks from one of the brethren, who wanted them all to "cast aside every carnal thought and vain desire; let this meeting be for the sake of heaven to our souls, and let every one feel that de Saviour is with us, in de midst. We will sing."

And with a powerful voice the brother started one of those grand old songs that the Jubilee and Hampton singers and the Tennesseans have made familiar:

Children, hail! hail! hail!
I'm gwine to jine the saints above;
Children, hail! hail! hail!
I'm on my journey home.

Oh, look up yonder, what d'you see?
I'm on my journey home.
Bright angels a-comin' arter me—
I'm on my journey home.

If you git dar before I do—
I'm on my journey home.
You tell 'em I'm a-comin' too,
I'm on my journey home.

The melody—perhaps the reader remembers it—is a very simple one rising and falling like the sound of the surf against the pier, and it was sung with a monotonous rhythm, which had little of the fire displayed in subsequent melodies, but which was accompanied by a constant rocking motion of the whole assembly. Occasionally at the end of a line or stanza a voice would cry out, "Yes, de angels is a-comin'." "Yes dey's a-comin' dey's," "Praise Jesus," "Sing, brothers," "Sing, sisters"—all calculated to inspire, and indicating an increasing interest, so that the next hymn, which was joined on to the other by merely a slur of the voice, without a pause, had some of the true religious fire for which the negro is noted. * * *

And then, as if each man and woman was inspired by the same thought, the multitude broke out with tremendous power into that old revival hymn that has been sung, not alone in the Druid worship of the freedmen, but at "praise-meetings" in every corner of the globe:

I love Jesus, yes I do,
Jesus smiles and loves me too.

While this hymn was being sung a huge form crowded through the worshippers, and gaining the stand awaited silently its conclusion. When the last voice had died away amid shouts of "Glory!" "Glory!" "Jesus loves me," "Yes He do," two great black hands were stretched

out over the disordered mourners, and a deep, rich voice, that was both musical and magnetic, uttered: "Oh don bressed Saviour, don hast been wid us from many generations, but come dis way just one time moah, just one time moah. De poor peniten's is a-tremblin' afore de dere sins, like de leaves of de saplin' in de tempest. De voice ob de wailin' arises from de gloom; de night is dark—de night ob sin, oh God! and wilt Thou, oh Then great light ob de world, pull back de curtains ob dy majesty, fold back de doabs ob dy magnificence, put on de garments ob dy glory, an' show dy presence heah. Oh, bressed Mastah, Lam' ob God, don didst suffer in de mountains alone; don didst hunger in de wilderness; don didst cry in de desert place for help when dar was not in all de world to heah an' help dese, Don God ob suffering, don God ob grace, wilt don not wipe dese drippin' tears. Oh Mastah! Take dese mo'nahs in dy arms, as don tookest de little ones dat times, an' fold dem up in dy infinite bosom. Oh! comfort de weepin' Rachel, de wailin' Marys! Oh, bressed Mastah! save dem. Oh! save dem! by de blood ob de Lamb. Don who didst say to de sea ob Galilee, 'Be still,' hush dis stormy sea of sin. Save, oh! save dese stricken sinners. Take dem by de hand an' lift them up to dy great glory. Open de doabs ob hebbin to-night, an' let just one gleam ob dy glory shine out; let us heah de hamps ob de angels; let us see de golden streets; let us see de many mansions ob our Father's House; let dese broken hearts see but de shadow ob dy throne, an' let us heah de New Jerusalem filled wid shouts ob jubilee over de sinners dat turn to de Lord to-night."

My pen cannot describe the utter sublimity of the moment. I never heard a prayer like that. A voice so strange and music; an utterance slow and distinct; now a shout of triumph, now a piteous, plaintive moan, rhythmic, and measured in its cadenced phrases, the homely, quaint richness of the metaphors, the strong simplicity, and the grand faith—and, more than all, the passionate earnestness. The words fell on the multitude like a Divine benediction. When the mystic agony of Christ was described, there were wails that sounded as if hearts were being torn open; when the picture of the New Jerusalem was drawn, five hundred voices joined in a grand amen, and when the appeal for pardon was uttered there was a silence so deep and potent that one almost expected to hear the voice of the Almighty proclaim an answer to the prayer. When it was finished, and the multitude rose from their knees, there were at least a dozen of the "mourners" lying limp and motionless on the ground. Others were being supported by their friends, in various stages of exhaustion. But there was silence, the barbaric dance gave place to a respectful and devout attention, and the clergyman who uttered the prayer woke the awful stillness by saying:

Let us sing the familiar hymn—

Come ye dat lub de Lord
An' let yer joys be known,
Jine in a song ob sweet accord,
An' thus surround de throne.

Let dese refuse to sing
Who never knew our God,
But children ob de hebbin' King
Should shout his joys abroad.

Den let yer songs abound
An' every tear be dry,
We're marchin' to Emmanuel's ground
To fight de wars ob high.

De hull ob Zion yields
A thousand sacred accents,
Oh den we'll see de hebbin' fields
An' yalk de golden streets.

This was sung with a chorus I never heard before. The words as near as I could catch them were these:

Good Lord, remember me,
Remember the rich, remember the poor,
Remember de bond an' de free,
An' when you are done a 'membris' dem,
Dear Lord, remember me.

No one not in communion with the Holy Spirit could wear such happy countenances as these worshippers wore, or express such exultant praise. The psalms of old never offered more acceptable service, or struck sweeter melody from the royal harp than did these negroes when they poured forth their joy in the simple words of this hymn.

I have tried to describe this "shout meeting" as it really occurred. The confusion was so great at times that I was scarcely able to realize what was progressing, but imperfectly as I have made my description, it will be recognized as a faithful picture, as far as it goes, of the picturesque, grotesque worship of the colored Christians.

FREE MASONRY.

The Terrehaute Daily Express of recent date comes to us with the report of a Masonic excursion held at Vincennes, Indiana in which the colored Masonic Lodges of Terrehaute and Vincennes participated. Some two thousand people were in attendance—Hon. J. S. Hinton delivered the oration of the occasion. We regret that our limited space inhibits other than the following excerpts from his eloquent address:

Different institutions have had diverse efforts. Some are constantly pushing it: onward and upward, while their influence is partially neutralized or completely counteracted by force in the opposite direction. It has been a constant struggle between progress and retrogression, and to-day we owe our comparatively happy and elevated condition to the partial triumph of the powers of light.

over those of darkness and ignorance. To-day we can see in the societies of the world the same contest being waged, and from the light of the experience of the past can distinguish plainly what kind of influences are urging higher civilization forward at an accelerated pace. In almost all the world we see the gloom of ignorance and the wrongs and injustice of man to man melting away before the face of advancing civilization. Cases of oppression are becoming less frequent; the shackles are being removed from the unprotected, and nations and races are emerging from a state of bondage into the sunlight of a higher sphere of existence. We of our race to-day, have especial reason to adore and glorify institutions which have tended to bring around such happy results, and we owe it to ourselves and posterity; to the world, to consider our responsibility as citizens and to unite in a devotion to, and support of, that which has raised us from the dust to the estate which we to-day enjoy. Citizenship is not merely a privilege. It carries with it attendant responsibilities, and while we rejoice in the former, we are under a solemn duty to realize, and use our best efforts to be competent to discharge the latter. * * *

Our institution has out lived the flight of centuries and wreck of empires, and to-day stands in all its strength and vigor a monument of the past and wonder of the present. It carries us back in history even to the building of King Solomon's temple. In endeavoring to ascertain the origin of masonry as an organized institution, we follow up the stream of its history, written and traditional, till we are lost in the midst of remote antiquity. In its dim light, we discover much that we can recognize as masonic, although we cannot clearly distinguish its shape, form and connection.

Finally the Temple is completed, the labor of the builders no longer needed, and they become again scattered to the four winds of Heaven. Think you when they parted they broke asunder the ties that had bound them together in one harmonious brotherhood for so many years? Think you they could forget that mystic language which enabled them to recognize each other in the dark as well as in the light, and overcome the confusion of tongues which had prevailed among them? Wherever they went there they raised altars and gathered themselves and others around to worship. Every rite, every ceremony, the perfect organization which had been established at Jerusalem, were preserved and maintained. Thus, masonry from the days of Solomon to the present time, spread over the world.

defying opposition the most deadly, persecutions the most cruel, and enemies the most powerful, without changing her character or design. She has not been unmindful of her origin nor unfaithful to her trust. After the example of the supreme architect at the building of his temple she calls all nations to share in her labors, and participate in her benefits. Jew and Gentile, Christian and Mahomedan, Hindoo and Pagan, are all the same to her. She sees them in no other light than as men—brothers in the great family of mankind—and as such entitled to share in the dispensation of her blessings. As in the days of Solomon, here is the only altar round which all meet in peace, harmony and fellowship. She knows of no political distinction. Monarchist and Republican, aristocrat and plebeian, are distinctions she does not recognize. She has, but one platform—but one common level

upon which all who pass her portals must stand and part. There the king and his subject, the noble and his serf are equal. Masonry speaks but one language and this she has spread to the remotest regions of the earth. The confusion of tongues is no more an impediment in her way now than at the building of the temple. Such was operative or ancient masonry and upon it has been engrafted modern or speculative masonry. The existence of the former we have traced to the building of the Jewish temple. The existence of the latter we trace to John the Baptist or to the commencement of the Christian era. The former operated mainly on the physical man—the latter on the moral and spiritual as well as physical. The speculative mason is required to cultivate in addition to this, the virtues of brotherly love, truth, charity, temperance, fortitude, prudence, and justice. Of genuine true masonry, it may now be said that its root is truth, its truth virtue, its branches benevolence, its bloom is love and its fruit religion. In enjoining upon her votaries the duties of

LOVE, TRUTH AND CHARITY, she obligates every brother to stretch forth a helping hand to one in need—relieve destitution, soothe in suffering lift the down trodden and say to him: "Thou and I are equal." Can such an institution in society then, be void of influence in the advancement of the higher man? Her missions being to relieve misfortunes that lie in the way of all mankind; to instruct and elevate the race by developing the higher parts of our nature. She stands in the ranks among the foremost in pushing forward the cause of humanity and in the contest against the powers of darkness, it is our pride, as Masons, to appeal to our record and point to our temple. It has been conspicuous for centuries back, and been upheld during crises when institutions, creeds and nations, have crumbled. She has been backed by eternal truth, and in sympathy with higher law. We who are Masons may proudly see our duty. We know the banner under which we have enlisted. Great responsibilities rest upon us, each and every one. Not one in the ranks but has his work to perform, and we must look to it, that it is undertaken with pure hearts and clean hands, and when the time comes that our places are to be occupied by others, that we pass away with the consciousness and conviction that our work has been well and nobly done, and that the world will be the better for our having lived. Under the light and teachings of our holy institutions, prejudices should melt away. Men are only blocks at best. Till the chiseling brings out all the rest."

President Grant's administration is thus emphatically commended in the Ohio speech of Gov. Morton:

"Certainly there never has been an administration which has shown more resolution, vigor, impartiality, or success in the discovery, prosecution and punishment of corrupt or negligent public officers. Every effort is systematically made to detect frauds and to bring the perpetrators to justice, without respect to persons, friendships or political associations. And this is all that can be asked of any administration. In this respect the administration of Grant eclipses any and all Democratic administrations of which the country has any knowledge, for they were more distinguished for their concealment than the punishment of criminals. General Grant has been as fully culminated as any President in our history, unless it was Washington and Jackson, and yet none have come out of the great office clearer than he. By the past I predict the future, and therefore will leave the Presidency with the love, confidence, and admiration of the American people, and that his great services as the leader of our armies, and as President will be remembered with gratitude when his assailants are utterly forgotten. When Democratic politicians howl about universal corruption, and boast how honestly the government would be administered by them, it is not improper, after pointing them to their own history in the past, to observe that your acquaintance with them in Ohio and elsewhere, in their different relations in life, does not justify them in putting on airs, or assuming that they would be more honest or capable a office than other people, and that they ought to be quite satisfied with the assumption that they are, on the average as good as other people."

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1876.

All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to the LOUISIANIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

New Orleans, April 10, 1876.

OUR AGENTS.

The following named gentlemen are authorized Agents of the LOUISIANIAN:

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No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

"YOU ARE AT IT AGAIN, ARE YOU?"

In this morning's advocacy of the rights of our people and persistent struggle for the representation of the loyal Republican majority of Louisiana in the United States Senate, Senator Pinchback has justly obtained commanding consideration.

The spectacle afforded of great patience and matchless courage under unparalleled difficulties for nearly three years, in efforts to obtain his so long denied seat, has naturally endeared him to the colored Republicans of Louisiana and of the country. And they will not fail to observe that each year since his election to the Senate, just before the assembling of Congress, the appearance in the columns of Northern journals—open to special telegrams and correspondence from interested political adversaries and schemers of New Orleans—statements about Senator Pinchback and his friends, intended to prejudice opinion in his Senatorial contest and defeat the will of his constituents.

These attacks are always preceded by an increase of vituperation and abuse in the local Democratic press of this city, showing very clearly the spirit and purpose of the movers. As an example we have the following telegram to the New York Times of recent date:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—A private letter received here yesterday from New Orleans says: "An attempt will be made to break up the Wheeler compromise and get the House of Representatives to recognize the McEnery Government. This movement will not be made until the Legislature meets, which will be in January next. Kellogg will try to defeat the movement by securing a sufficient number of Conservative Democrats, using the State patronage for this purpose. Pinchback finds he has no show for a seat in the United States Senate. The President says Pinchback's case has made trouble enough, and will do nothing whatever in the matter. Senator West will be investigated by the next Legislature, and the manner in which he promoted his seat in the United States Senate will be thoroughly shown up. The attempt of the straight-outs to hold a convention is not approved. It is principally favored by a few unimportant and unprincipled persons. All the papers of New Orleans oppose it save a small sheet without influence or circulation."

Take this in connection with significant paragraphs in Western papers open to the influences of schemers here, together with the manipulation of the local Democratic dailies, and we have demonstrated the usual plot of the enemies of our people; and the vehemence of their designs against Senator Pinchback.

To this horde of secret maligners and press traducers our people may justly say: "Come, wipers, you bite a file."

The New York Herald, Chicago Times and other leading journals of the independent Democracy in the country regard the shooting of defenseless blacks in these Southern States as gone far enough. They commend self protection to the black citizen in his own defense, and call upon him by his rights of American citizenship to defend his person and his property, his rights and immunities, with the like persistence and determination as other citizens. Healthful indications of proper American sentiment, such utterances will in the end produce highly beneficial results.

We heartily second the call in yesterday evening's Times for a public meeting in reference to our Public Schools. We suggest that said meeting appoint a reliable committee of property holders and citizens interested in the same to confer with the Board; we assure them the facts will be officially laid before the public.

THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES.

REAL CHARACTER DISCOVERED!

IMPENDING DISCREDIT!

Calamitous days have evidently fallen upon the fragment of "this people" who are taxed to support the New Orleans Times; and yet we do not know how much more of a curse this hybrid concern is now, than it has always been. Like its mollusk prototype the barnacle, it has always fastened itself on the bottom of the hull of the ship it stuck to, impeding progress, and prematurely delaying the spot it fastened on. Like it, too, it is threatened with merited fate. The local Democratic ship has been hauled up, and the barnacles are about to be scraped off, and the Times must inevitably perish. Cruel fate! that not even loud mouthed abuse of "Radical" denunciations of "ignorant and brutal negroes," and landation of *de jure* government officials, can secure for the ardent partisans any decent consideration from Democratic gentlemen; not even the insolent and arrogant, "how we, apples float" assumption of these frauds, can secure approval or recognition from the "apples."

What now remains to be done? After all the *hocus pocus* by which Stoutemyer was foisted into a position comparatively respectable, till he filled it; after all the aping of "oldest and best demeanor," after all the high climbing and the proportionate exhibition of caudal appendage, must the Times be discarded? Oh! oh! what will this people do? Can the Democratic ship no longer sail with a Republican newly imported traitor barnacle? Can it not for the sake of a study for naturalists, endure this one blight? We know that this sheet represents really nothing, and nobody but Clinton and Stoutemyer; and we admit that it requires a newspaper to defend and pullulate, and extenuate; to suppress the truth, as well to suggest falsehood in behalf of the Christian statesman and his imported defender; and we submit to the Democratic committee whether it is not worthy of their consideration to hesitate before they discard so worthy an ally.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The clamor in our city daily papers during the week because of the appointment of Mr. E. J. Edmunds as one of the Professors, (that of the chair of mathematics) in the Boys High School is, while in keeping with the policy of a political party which essays to fetter men's minds now that they cannot so easily impose the shackles on their limbs, quite as senseless as absurd.

The constitution and laws of Louisiana imperatively prescribe a system of common schools for the children of all classes of citizens within our State in which alike all shall possess the common advantages of education without distinction of race, color, or previous condition. In accordance thereto our public schools have been so conducted.

There could be neither legally nor morally any evasion of this requirement by any of the sworn officers of the law, because in the prescribed form of oath administered each official, he in plain terms swears adherence to the laws, organic and statutory; and declares his intention to secure their enforcement and observance. The knowledge of this fact, apart from purely political iterations embodied in party platforms, gave the bold utterances of ex-Governor Warmoth in his strictures upon the pernicious policy of the Bulletin in its mad course last winter so much weight with his former associates, Colonel John McEnery and friends. They knew that whatever might be their wishes or subsequent intentions, if politically successful, that for the present their oaths of compliance with the constitution made any other than such adhesive course both wrong and impolitic.

This premise considered, and we have yet to see any citizen of ordinary capacity, or with a modicum of common sense gainsay its application, it becomes a matter of inquiry why this senseless clamor on the appointment of Professor Ed-

munds? That he has within his veins some admixture of African or negro blood cannot surely be asserted as the ground of real objection? And yet otherwise what else can be urged? Mr. Edmunds is a native of New Orleans, carefully reared amid the refining influences of assured social position, and liberally educated in France. From a class of over two hundred in the Polytechnic, scientific School in Paris, he graduated number five; assigned a lieutenancy in the French artillery service he distinguished himself there as a brave and competent officer and gentleman, and excellent mathematician. Desirous of exercising the duties of an American citizen he subsequently returned home. Certainly, if such service abroad, of a character especially commendable to the people of New Orleans and Louisiana—with avowed ability, competency, and reputation were desired and considered, no other testimonial need be advanced.

But, Mr. Edmunds is an accepted, though very slightly tinged, colored man. Therein is the affected rub. In this lies the dough-face objections of the Times with its alien and dirt-eating managers in their efforts to champion what they assume to be a 'cause,' and the opposition of the Bulletin and Picayune. Just how far this will bear the test of the simplest analysis and analogy in application to the condition of affairs as they exist here, we shall show.

Since the White League organization in the State the LOUISIANIAN has on several occasions not only expressed its censure of the pernicious folly, but has also derisively alluded to its membership in the affirmation that some of the leaders and advocates of that revolutionary order were, strictly and truthfully speaking, men of color. Information quite as conclusive to us or to any fair-minded person has been given, that, from the organization of the Conservative or White League party at Baton Rouge last year up to now, prominent officers and members of the order are of the very class about whom they affect, because of race identity, so much contempt. That not only this, but that newspaper writers, educationalists, and literateurs of the White League, active and vehement in their advocacy of its measures and doctrines, were and are known as colored, with details and data of race origin indubitably establishing the fact.

Now in all this there is a belittling of manly thought and purpose in attention to so small a matter as any man's race antecedents. The true American should be measured by the high standard of his manhood and corresponding value in integrity and character as a citizen; but as foolish caste lovers will insist on the distinction, which slavery through color used to impose, it is perhaps well that the facts in possession of those of our citizens whose knowledge of the early settlement of Louisiana, the San Domingo immigration and other like matters make them authorities, should be promulgated. Professor Edmunds friends know whereof they affirm. They have that information in their keeping which told as they could do would cause the mantle of foolish shame to rise and consternation to spread among a class who regard removal from race identity with the negro as better and dearer than character, and equivalent even to life. Under these circumstances with the constitution and laws of the State and the negro's service of the ballot in citizenship it occurs to us to be puerile and an act of exceeding unwisdom for partisan journals in this city to continue their senseless clamor.

General Beauregard in his unification measure had a wider purpose than that expressed in the political object sought. He, if any man in Louisiana, knows the peculiarly mixed race conditions of the heretofore slaves have imposed as, as patriot and statesman, would have avoided consequences, otherwise so likely to ensue, in absolute unification of all our citizens on the common basis of equality before the law.

THE CITY BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

IMPORTANT MEETING.

MAINLY COUNSEL AND A TIMELY DEFENSE.

On Wednesday our city Board of School Directors met in adjourned session to consider the disposition of unassigned teachers. Present, President Dibble in the chair, and Directors Carey, Borges, Gaudet, Glaudin, Longstreet, McCarthy, Lynch, Rey, Shaw, Stamps, Pinchback, Masicot and Ingraham. The object of the meeting being stated, Mr. Pinchback, rising to a question of privilege, spoke as follows:

Appreciating the value of time and desiring to introduce personal matters into the deliberations of the board, it is with regret that I feel constrained to rise at this juncture to a question of privilege.

The annual election of teachers in the public schools by this board, has been made the occasion of a malicious and slanderous attack upon the colored members in general and of myself in particular, by the New Orleans Times. In its issue of yesterday, under the caption of "The School Outrage," appears an editorial in which it is distinctly charged that "nine negroes and three more degraded white men have presented to the youth of this city the alternative of submitting to humiliation or relinquishment of an inalienable right." The ostensible cause of this attack is the appointment as professor of mathematics, of Mr. E. J. Edmunds, a gentleman born in this city, of respectable and worthy parentage, and without a superior in this branch, in the city or State; a graduate of the Polytechnic Institute at Paris, and late a lieutenant in the French army.

It further charges that "the election of Mr. Edmunds, if street gossip can be credited, found its origin in my fertile brain, for the purpose of creating a sensation." Now, what are the facts in the case relative to this matter? I assert, and I challenge contradiction, that the election of Mr. Edmunds did not originate with me, nor with any other colored member of this board; and further, that the colored members appreciating the delicacy of the question, hesitated long after the merits of this gentleman had been brought to their attention and fully discussed, to pledge themselves to his election. After being thoroughly convinced of his competency, as to qualification and fitness, owing to his high personal character and integrity, and with "no intention to create a sensation," but believing that it would furnish an excellent opportunity to test the Southern people in their repeated assertions from the pulpit, the rostrum and through the press, that they accepted the civil and political equality of all men before the law, they agreed to, and did vote his election which was unanimous. If this man "worthy and well qualified" is to be driven from his post by the incendiary harangues of an irresponsible press, whose power for mischief I admit, for it has brought dire calamities upon this community, we cannot escape the conclusion that this profession of friendship and acceptance of the new order of things by our white fellow-citizens is but "sounding brass and tinkling cymbals."

Another and a still more important reason actuated me to support this gentleman. I desired, sir, in this crisis of our nation's history, to ascertain whether the laws were only to be enforced where the rights and privileges of white men are concerned. With the government, national and State, in the hands of the Republican party, if they are powerless to protect the citizen, it is high time that the colored man should know it. If we are to be mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water," no matter what proficiency we may have attained, the sooner we understand this fact the better.

The fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States declares:

"Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they may reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws."

What higher privilege or immunity can a citizen possess than the right to hold office? It is this fundamental principle that underlies the appointment of Mr. Edmunds, and which must be some day finally settled in this country, that induced me to stand by it now, and it should make every member of this board resolute in his determination to do the same.

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JUDGMENT RELATIVE TO THE CONDUCT OF THE COLORED MEMBERS, IF AN IMPARTIAL REVIEW OF THEIR ACTION IS LAID BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

Constituting half of the members of the board and invariably the majority of those present at its sessions, what have we done? In a corps of teachers numbering four hundred and forty odd, we have elected only forty-eight colored teachers.

Article 135 of the constitution makes it our imperative duty to mix the schools, and in our oath of office (article 100) we are solemnly enjoined to enforce the constitution and laws; but in deference to what I regard as an unhealthy and vicious public sentiment—the natural outgrowth of the former condition of society here—we have, in violation of our solemn obligation, refrained to a large extent from forcibly attempting to mix the schools, the result of which is that to-day a majority of the schools are unmixed.

So much, Mr. President, for our general administration. I said in the opening of my remarks that the ostensible cause of this tirade of the Times was the appointment of Mr. Edmunds. I propose now to tell the real cause. It is well known that Mr. Clinton is the brother-in-law of one of the imported editors of that journal, and that for the past two years, believing him unworthy of the office he fills, I have actively and zealously worked for his impeachment. This paper being friendly to and supposed to be owned by him seizes upon this opportunity to slanderously and maliciously attack me with the view, no doubt, of inciting the populace to scenes of riot and bloodshed, in the hope that I may fall a victim during the strife. It is gratifying, however, to observe that its party and inflammatory appeal has fallen stillborn upon the community and in this is to be found the harbinger of a better and brighter future. It is the highest evidence that the people of this city are at last beginning to think for themselves; and that the power of a few penny- liners to throw the community into feverish excitement and disquiet on the slightest provocation has passed away.

This cowardly adventurer takes advantage of his position as an editor to assail me, well knowing that I cannot inflict upon him personal chastisement in this prejudiced community, for if I should attempt it, although the provocation is great, the chances are that it would be at once regarded as another negro insurrection, and the signal, perhaps, for another scene such as was witnessed on Canal street in 1868, when I repelled an assault made upon me by what was supposed to be a white man.

Another reason why this hypocritical paper—owned and edited by men foreign to this community, and without a single dollar of interest in it—made this attack, and continually attacks leading colored men is to divert attention from its own questionable character. It knows that it is suspected, and feels that it is necessary to out Herod Herod to obtain countenance from the community. It is a "wolf in sheep's clothing," whose mission it is to continually inflame the passions of the races, in order that no reconciliation shall possibly take place; well knowing that when the wall of prejudice that has hitherto separated the white and colored people is broken down, it and its kind—who, in the language of the Republican, have obtained office through Republican votes, stolen themselves rich and then gone into the Democratic party—will know the places that they sink back into the obscurity from whence they came. Then will peace and order and prosperity be substituted for the chaotic condition which has characterized this community ever since it has been cursed with their presence.

Mr. McCarthy alluded to an article in the Bulletin in which he was charged with discourtesy to a teacher; he asked a committee of investigation on the subject. A motion of Mr. Gaudet to increase the number of teachers from 435 to 450 and to reduce salaries accordingly was referred to the committee on teachers. Mr. Shaw made a report for the committee on teachers relative to the disposition of unassigned teachers. Mr. Ingraham for Mr. McCarthy asked for a committee to investigate the Bulletin allegations. Granted and committee appointed Messrs. Ingraham, Borges, and Stamps.

A committee of three, Messrs. Pinchback, Lynch and Masicot, were appointed to call on the editor of the Bulletin, and request that gentleman to furnish such evidence as will lead to an exposure of the statements made by that journal that women of improper character had been elected teachers in the public schools.

The Board then after some routine business adjourned.

REPREHENSIBLE IF TRUE.

The South-western Presbyterian, published in this city by the Trustees of the Depository of its denomination, in an article in its issue of last week commending the Central Church presentation to its acting pastor, the Rev. M. C. Cole, says:

We take pleasure in saying that this church deserves credit for a more uncommon virtue than generosity. We refer to its steady testimony in behalf of morality and consistent Christian living. Its membership is largely composed of persons formerly connected with Presbyterian churches, and in accordance with the principles they were taught, they demand of their members not only a Christian profession, but also a consistent life. Those who know the opinions and practices which prevail among the colored people, will be able to give them due credit for holding such a rule. One of the most pernicious of these practices is concubinage with white men, who in many instances have white families elsewhere. Many of the colored people do not consider this relation as disgraceful. They speak of these men as their husbands; and these so-called husbands support them and their families till they get tired of their relation and then abandon them and their children to shame and vice. Generally, neither public sentiment nor church sentiment among the colored people excludes these parties from church membership. If we are not misinformed, they are freely received into most of the colored churches here. And thus the sanctions of religion are employed to make criminals respectable, and to justify crime. It can easily be seen that much odium and misrepresentation would be stirred up against any undertaking to resist the current, and attempting to apply to such practices the principles of Christian morality.

We have been of the opinion that our colored churches in New Orleans took care generally to exclude from membership all such discreditable persons. Instances there may be and, doubtless, are in most of the larger denominational churches in this city, both among the white and colored people, wherein improper persons obtain communion. But we believe these are comparatively rare, taking the conditions which enter into life in this not over righteous city. In the interests of morality and the good name of our colored churches we trust our colored clergymen may refute this charge. Our columns are open to this purpose and we shall gladly publish their communications on the subject.

NOT SATISFIED.

Dissenting from the publication of his pressing party claims in our last issue, Mr. Leet has written us the following letter, which we publish for whom it may concern:

MANDEVILLE, La., Sept. 12, 1876.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN.—If you will "strike a man when he is down" you ought to strike fully and fairly. If the noble cause you champion make it necessary to print part of a confidential letter I wrote Gov. Antoine, you should be just to me print the whole of it. If you insist on making quotations from such letters you ought to quote correctly. I said, I am "one of the few" white Republicans not tainted either with corruption, fraud, or Democratic alliances; but you represent me as asserting I am the only one—which makes all the difference in the world. Permit me to add that, while I represented St. Tammany in the last State Convention, I have held no local office over here whatever. Also, allow me to remind you that a man from the country has a perfect right to hold the office of Harbor-master of New Orleans, as it is a State and not a city office. The Harbor-master of New York City is elected from all over the State. The pretence that the gorgeous dandies of New Orleans, who let the Democrats get away with a large slice of the colored vote, are entitled to all the State offices to the exclusion of plain men from the country, who carry white parasites for the Republican ticket, is somewhat stipulous. And I will further assert—no, I won't, either, for I may soon want you to give me a job of type-setting, and I guess I had better not make you mad.

With much esteem and some lingering esteem I am, very yours,

JOHN B. LEET.

The impolicy and wisdom, not to speak more strongly and say Methodist Church, has given it in its general membership less than three thousand colored members. This is evidenced in the recently published statistical report.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

"Seeker" is informed, that Stoutemyer, editor and assumed owner of the New Orleans Times is as ascertained by reference to the Police annals of St. Louis, an alien, a shy lawyer who practiced in the police courts of that city, and who by reason of marriage relationship to the erstwhile Paul-singing Auditor Clinton, came to New Orleans as official solicitor to his brother-in-law; attaining, when the peccolating Auditor purchased the Times, the management and editorship of that paper. Certain discernible transactions of Stoutemyer in St. Louis, unfit for publication in the Times, and the Police Gazette, have been forwarded here and as shown, vouched for in detail by reputable people, give a dirty picture of the depravity and hypocrisy of the man.

Gen. T. Morris Chesler and Mrs. C. C. Antoine, the estimable wife of our Lieutenant Governor returned to the city last Saturday. Mrs. Antoine who has been at Baltimore and Washington was accompanied from the latter city by Miss Etta Davis one of Washington's fair daughters.

The Republicans of the Thirtieth Ward Central Club elected their officers to serve during the coming campaign on Wednesday night. The election by unanimous vote resulted in A. Dejoie president; John Gaudet, Joseph Williams, James Milton, J. A. Antoine, J. B. J. Lafite, William Glade, vice president; Thomas H. Poree, recording secretary; William Bauduit, assistant secretary; M. B. McGary, corresponding secretary; Joseph Bonte, treasurer; Tony Gown, chaplain; Jerry Thomas, sergeant-at-arms, C. B. Augustus, assistant sergeant-at-arms; A. Wilson flag bearer.

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ON THE WING.

WEST POINT, Miss., Sept. 11, 1875.
"War! horrid war!"

Mr. Editor—You have doubtless seen this been fully apprised of the "Noxubee county" affair; so I will touch lightly on that trivial matter. You see, we, Mississippians, don't consider it worth noticing, unless forty or fifty negroes are killed; such things are of such frequent occurrence since the opening of the present campaign.

As then, two Republicans, or claimants as such, are candidates for sheriff in Noxubee county, one Dr. J. B. Algood, the regular nominee, and the other, Mr. W. M. Connor, an independent candidate. They have stirred the political cauldron until it fairly seethes with partisan hate and prejudice. Connor has a great many relatives, sons, nephews, etc., some of whom are quite notorious for their promptness in the use of the pistol, and the frequency with which they resort to that handy relic of the good old days of '63. Sam Connor, a colored man, president of a Republican club, and residing on a plantation belonging to one of the Connors, had an altercation with Ed. Connor, and for safety called on his club, several of whom guarded him during the night, but dispersed to their homes at early dawn. The sheriff was apprised of the negro's insolence and sent a posse to quell the insurrection. The gallant Lucas, deputy sheriff, headed the posse and arrived promptly at the "theatre of Noxubeeism," but was disgusted at finding the late insurrectionists all peacefully engaged in their various duties. With the trained senses of a veteran warrior, he scented the smell of powder afar off; and hearing the sound of a drum in the dim distance, he immediately about faced and started off in that direction. Arriving at New Hope Chapel, ahead of his valorous company, he saw a few colored men, assembled for the purpose of inquiring the news. Hastily ordering them to lay down their arms, he informed them that armed white men were behind him, and if they wanted peace they must comply with orders. They immediately stacked arms. At this juncture of events the Leaguers galloped up, a pistol went off, accidentally, of course, and some one fired a gun, and eleven negroes lay writhing on the ground. As no material harm was done order was soon restored, and "quiet once more reigned in Warsaw," but not till over a thousand white men, armed cap-a-pie, and come from all points of the compass, had assembled in Mason, and expressed their willingness to become martyrs at the hands of the "bloodthirsty negroes." The telegraph furnishes particulars of several other insurrectionary attempts by the "still savage negro," one at Clinton in which over one hundred are killed and wounded, and one in Yazoo county where only six or seven were killed. Unless the President responds favorably to the request of Gov. Ames, the Democrats will carry the State, as the series of murders, intimidation and bribery practiced by the "color liners" will prevent a large number of colored men from attending the election. The old scenes of '67 are being re-enacted; and to cap the climax, Republicans are running bolting tickets in every strong county in the State.

As it is growing late, and I have already transcended my limits, I will postpone the description of the Congressional Convention till my next letter; but don't count on me, as before next week I, too, may become a victim to the *Bellum internecinum*.

Daisy.

We observe from the St. Charles Herald of last Saturday that that paper in setting forth the claims, and a purely Democratic, partisan standpoint, of the Hon. E. John Ellis of the Second Congressional District to the office of Speaker of the incoming House of Congress, asserts, it has not "much respect for the Republican leaders of this State," and that it is "thoroughly and radically independent." Thus announced it remains to be evidenced how Governor Kellogg will view this new departure of his esteemed friend in St. Charles and certain of the members of his official family therein who thus propose a severing of the old ties.

In our telegraphic news will be found a strikingly significant dispatch from Attorney General Pierpont to Gov. Ames of Mississippi in relation to the duty of the Government and loyal citizens of that State to preserve the peace and defend their rights.

The Mignonette Club in their regular weekly assemblage at the house of Thomas Boswell Esq., on St. Mary street, had a delightful entertainment last Wednesday night. The beauty and culture among our young ladies and gentlemen, and especially the fair ones of the Fourth District, were present. Music, readings, essays and a debate gave a feast of reason for the occasion; while the good cheer pleasantly set forth by the Club, who acted as a surprise party for the evening in the furnishing of good things to their guests, together with dancing, gave zest to the affair. The debate on Intemperance and War by Messrs. Kennedy and Brown was excellent. Mr. Kennedy's argument we shall probably publish hereafter.

Hon. P. G. Deslonde, Secretary of State, has brought suit against Triscioni a soda water vendor at Milneburg Lake End, for refusing himself and wife a glass of soda. The suit will be prosecuted by Judge Dibble and brother, law associates, and the damages asked for in the sum of \$10,000, promise to make Triscioni very careful in such infractions for the future.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

PORTLAND, Sept. 14.—Maine election Republicans by a reduced majority. Probably ten thousand.

ALABAMA.—Confederate-Democratic Constitutional Convention proposes to scale the bonded debt of the State from \$2,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

Price, ex-Senator and present Postmaster at Vicksburg, telegraphed to Washington on the 14th inst. an enormous amount of peace in Warsaw county.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—\$7,000,000 subscribed to bank of California guarantee fund. Bank to probably open on the 1st proximo.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, Washington, Sept. 15, 1875.

Gov. Ames, Jackson, Miss.
This hour I have had dispatches from the President. I can best convey to you his idea by extracts from his dispatch: "The whole public are tired out with these annual autumnal outbreaks in the South, and the great majority are now ready to condemn any interference on the part of the Government. I strongly wish that peace and good order may be restored without issuing the proclamation, but if it is not, the proclamation must be issued; as if it is, I shall instruct the commander of the forces to have no child's play. If there is necessity for military interference, there is justice in such interference as to deter evil-doers. I would suggest the sending of a dispatch or letter by private messenger to Gov. Ames, urging him to strengthen his own position by exhausting his own resources in restoring order before he receives Government aid. He might accept the assistance offered by the citizens of Jackson and elsewhere. Gov. Ames and his advisers can be made perfectly secure. As many of the troops now in Mississippi as he deems necessary may be sent to Jackson. He is betrayed by those who offer assistance, he will be in a position to defeat their ends and punish them."

You see by this the mind of the President, with which I and every member of the Cabinet who has been consulted are in full accord. You see the difficulties. You see the responsibilities which you assume. We cannot understand why you do not strengthen yourself in the way the President suggests. Nor do we see why you do not call the Legislature together and obtain from them whatever money and arms you need. The constitution is explicit that the Executive of the State can call upon the President for aid in suppressing domestic violence only when the Legislature cannot be convened; and the law especially provides, in case of an insurrection in any State against the Government thereof, when the Legislature cannot be called together.

You make no suggestion even that there is any insurrection against the Government of the State, or that the Legislature would not support you in every measure you might propose to serve the public order. I suggest that you take all the lawful means and all needed measures to preserve the peace by the forces in your own State, and let the country see that the citizens of Mississippi, who are largely favorable to good order, and who are largely Republican, have the courage and the manhood to fight for their rights and to destroy the bloody ruffians who murder the innocent and threatening freedmen. Everything is in readiness. Be careful to bring yourself strictly within the constitution and the laws, and if there is such resistance to your State authorities as you cannot by all the means at your command suppress, the President will swiftly aid you in crushing these lawless traitors to human rights. Telegraph me on receipt of this and state explicitly what you need.

Very respectfully yours,
EDWARD PIERPONT,
Attorney General.

People's Column.

[This column is open to the people. Brief communications published, long ones rejected. The Editor not responsible for the views of correspondents.]

ONALD, Neb., Sept. 8, 1875.
To the Editor of the LOUISIANIAN:

DEAR SIR—Where is the stopping place for all such deeds as those committed a few days ago in Mississippi? This is a matter as I view it of great importance; and one, I believe, that this government should pay much attention to. Unless a system is really brought about by which such deeds can be stopped, Republicans, white or colored, can not be expected to remain law-abiding citizens. They have already submitted to these hellish deeds too long. Pray God, the government may find such solution as enforcement of its laws and protection of itself in the rights of its constituents. Uncle Sam may defend his flag and citizen representative abroad; let him do so at home. Yours, truly, JOHN H. S.

Mr. Editor: The Bulletin of Thursday evening and yesterday morning contained a card from "a Frenchman" in which it is stated that the utterance of Mr. Pinchback was false when he said Mr. Edmunds graduated from the Polytechnic Institute at Paris. Mr. Edmunds was a graduate of the Polytechnic School as I know personally; he was a naturalized Frenchman before entering the School. Yours, J. A. D.
New Orleans, Sept. 18.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14th, 1875.

Mr. Editor—In looking over the New Orleans Times of this date, a paper edited by Stateatman & Co., a set of bar-room politicians from St. Louis foisted upon the people of New Orleans by that Christian (?) adventurer, Clinton. I was really astonished that a gentleman like Mr. E. G. Edmunds, a graduate of the "Polytechnic school" of Paris, one of the most eminent schools of the world, graduating as No. 17 from a class of 450 in the list of graduates; a native "to the manor born," a gentleman and a scholar, should be vilified in the most outrageous manner by the above named paper. Now then Mr. Editor it seems to me that it is an honor to be taught by such men as Mr. Edmunds, that this question of color should not be put forward at this time, for it is obsolete—all this Billingsgate against the School Directors because of Mr. Edmunds only exhibits envy of his competency as a teacher; and I believe, Sir, that the honor of being a teacher of the High School of New Orleans is richly deserved by that eminent scholar.

Possibly, if the editor of the Times lives here long enough he may learn that the "mixed conditions" of the people of Louisiana are such that even among the leaders of the party (Democratic) of which he seeks to be the exponent are men whose race origin is so known among our natives, that they will not bear the test (if applied) on these color line questions. In justice to these and its influential party friends, the Times and Bulletin should be careful, or else exposure will be made in nowise pleasant nor agreeable to those concerned.

Respectfully, L. D. L.
R. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY
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NEW FURNITURE.
Office and Salesroom, Armory Hall,
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July 31st 1y

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The best paper for the colored man. Everybody takes it. Circulation 1500. Send for samples. Pays agent \$50 per month. Address
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10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only \$10.
HALVES, QUARTERS AND EIGHTHS IN
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1 prize of.....\$10,000 is.....\$10,000
1 prize of.....10,000 is.....10,000
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APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
9 approximations of \$200 each for the
nine remaining units of the same
ten of the number drawing the
\$10,000 prize are.....\$1,800
9 approximations of \$200 each for the
nine remaining units of the same
ten of the number drawing the
\$10,000 prize are.....\$1,800
270 Prizes, amounting to.....\$70,400

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION
PRIZES.
The 9 remaining units of the name ten
numbers drawing the first 3 full prizes will
be entitled to the 27 Approximation Prizes.
For example: If Ticket No. 1246 draws the
\$20,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241,
1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and
1250 will each be entitled to \$800. If Ticket
No. 231 draws the \$10,000 prize, those tickets
numbered 222, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238,
239 and 240 will be entitled to \$200. If Ticket
No. 450 draws the \$5000 prize, those tickets
numbered 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447,
448 and 449 will be each entitled to \$100.

Whole Tickets, \$10; Halves, \$5;
Quarters, \$2 50; Eighths, \$1 25.
PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT
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an inoffensive manner, without detriment
to public health, is a subject which has
engaged the attention of the authorities of
all large cities for ages.

Physicians united in declaring that a
large proportion of deaths resulting from
cholera, cholera-infantum, dysentery,
malarious fevers, and even epidemics,
were attributable to the torridly offensive
gases which arose from human excreta,
upon its removal from the original deposit
with buckets, agitating and exposing the
contents to the atmosphere during the
process of the work, and infecting the air
while being transported through the streets
to the nuisance wharf. All agreed as to
its baneful effects, and sought in vain for
a proper remedy.

The enterprise and ingenuity of a firm
of Baltimore mechanics has at last over-
come this seemingly insurmountable bar-
rier, and given us an invention which, in
the opinion of the sanitary officers of
some twenty-five of the largest cities of
the Union, is a near perfection for the
purpose intended as it is possible to
approach.

This invention is emphatically what it
is claimed to be—AN ODORELESS EXCAVAT-
ING APPARATUS—devoid of all the dis-
tasteful features of the cart-and-bucket system.
Its advantages are manifold, and it com-
mends itself to the attention of landlords
and tenants for the following reasons:

1. Sinks of private residences can be
emptied in a space of time varying from
ten to fifteen minutes.

2. IT CAN BE DONE BY DAY OR NIGHT, WITH
THE QUIETNESS OF THROWING OPEN WIN-
DOWS AT NIGHT, and exposing them to de-
gradations, and causing the inmates to be
awakened by the abominable smell and
noise caused by the prevailing system of
cleaning, is avoided.

3. The apparatus used is of such a char-
acter as not to attract attention, nor would
the passer-by unless informed, have any
idea as to what was being done.

4. THERE IS NO ODOUR WHATSOEVER—The
sickening effluvia which arises under the
old system is entirely obviated, and the
gases consumed by a deodorizer.

The fact that the sanitary officers and
boards of health of this, and nearly all
other large cities, recommended its use
declaring it to be cleanly, odorless,
economical, practicable, and a preventive
of disease, is a sufficient guarantee that the
invention possesses all the qualities
claimed, and shows it to be worthy of
adoption from sanitary motives alone.

This apparatus is used in this city by
the New Orleans Sanitary Excavating
Company, who are now ready to go into
practical operation.

All orders left at the office of the Com-
pany, 123 Common street, or sent to Box
913 Post-office, will receive prompt atten-
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All Cigars fully guaranteed. j17

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In consequence of the dull times a further
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CHINA PALACE.

Plunge Baths, Sponge Baths, Hip Baths,
Child's Baths, and Foot Baths will be sold
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Water Coolers \$1 75, Silver Plated
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CALENDAR.

Monday, 19—Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.
Tuesday, 21—St. Matthew.
Wednesday, 22—Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Thursday, 23—St. Michael and All Angels.
Friday, 24—Trinity.
Saturday, 25—Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Sunday, 26—Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.
Monday, 27—Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.
Tuesday, 28—St. Luke, the Evangelist.
Wednesday, 29—St. Michael and All Angels.
Thursday, 30—St. Simon and Jude.
Friday, 31—Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.

The statistical returns of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, have been aggregated and published. They show the following results: Traveling preachers, 3224; supernumerary preachers, 261; local preachers, 5366; white members, 636,764; colored members, 2663; Indian members, 4497; total preachers and membership, 712,765; increase over 1873, 37,375. Infants baptized, 27,909; adults baptized, 4,353; Sunday-schools, 7204; Sunday-school teachers, 43,325; Conferences, claimants, \$64,294.20; collections for missions, \$102,953.46.

"THE GOSPEL OF REST."—Dr. Talmage's *Christian at work* has the following:

Six words tell the whole story: "The American works himself to death." Parents, employers—shall we get beyond this? Merchants, bankers, lawyers, machinists, men of all trades, business and professions—will you not heed the lesson which comes from over-strained humanity? Will you not listen to the voice which comes up from thousands of premature graves, and give yourselves, your children and your employees needed rest? A prominent Wall street broker assured the writer not long since that, if they would only do it, the entire Wall street fraternity could do their business in five days of the week, taking Sunday for vacation. And yet even now we hear of those who are cutting down their employees' vacations of ten days; others give them only a week, and we know of some who do not give even a day in the whole year. All this is a crime against nature, Americans, as individuals, scarcely have a youth. A young man dies, prematurely aged, and a puny voice. Consumption claims more victims from over-work than anything else. And the corroding influence of this weary, wasting, never-ceasing habit of work consumes not only the elasticity of the frames, but in too many instances the better feelings of the heart. We appeal to every Christian man to whom these lines shall come, to make heedful rest for himself and those dependent upon him a matter of individual conscience and concern.

A contributor to the *Jewish Messenger* of New York, in enumerating the advantages enjoyed by his people in the United States, specifies the fact that here "Jews are elected to offices—national, states and municipal—without a word being said against them, on account of their race. In this connection it is noteworthy (he adds) that the Christian religion papers, nearly all of which are edited by ministers, though they are continually abusing each other and threatening dissenting branches of the churches they represent, with all sorts of eternal uncomplaisance, seldom or never speak of the Jews in any terms, other than those of respect and kindness."

The season of Lent is a sore trial to many vigorous Christians. Dean Swift, in one of his epigrams, thus sets forth the absurdity of the too vigorous formalism of some religiousists in dietetic matters: "Who can believe that common sense A bacon slice gives God offence; Or how a herring has a charm. Almightiness to disarm? Whipped up in majesty divine, Does he regard on what we dine?"

The colored Methodist and Baptist Churches of this city had a camp meeting at Amite last Sunday. Twenty car loads of people participated, besides a large number from the immediate vicinity of the meeting.

Bar Rum—Bar rum is a useful, agreeable, and inexpensive application to the scalp. Every body should use it, so we will give a formula for making it as good as any can be purchased anywhere, and at a small cost: Take of bay, ten fluid drams; oil of pimento, one fluid ounce; castor oil, two fluid ounces; alcohol, three gallons; water, two and a half gallons. Mix, and in two weeks filter it carefully, when you will have a superior article of bay rum, better than can be purchased at an extravagant price, already prepared.

THE INTER-OCEAN.

THREE EDITIONS.

Weekly, Semi-Weekly, and Daily.
Established less than three years ago as a Representative Republican Paper, pledged to maintain and defend the principles and organization of the National Republican party, the *INTER-OCEAN* was an early pusher to the forefront of journalism and achieved a success unprecedented in the history of such enterprises. By universal assent it has been assigned position as

The Leading Republican Paper IN THE NORTHWEST.

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Is conducted with great care, and everything possible is done to make the Market Reports such as the Farmers and Business Men of the Northwest can rely upon.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Is carefully edited by gentlemen of ability and experience.

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And everything that goes to make

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It is not excelled by any publication in the Northwest.

THE INTER-OCEAN is a

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